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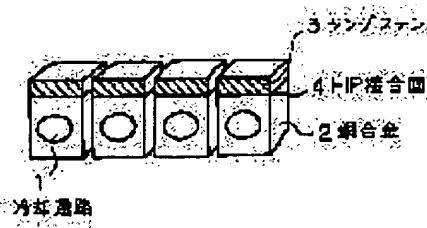
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(54) HEAT RESISTANT DIRECT JOINT STRUCTURE OF HIGH MELTING POINT MATERIAL AND HIGH THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY MATERIAL OR JOINTING METHOD THEREFOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enhance uniformity at joint and joint efficiency by composing the cooling passage of a fusion reactor of a copper alloy having high thermal conductivity and composing a cooling plate of tungsten.

SOLUTION: A fusion reactor comprises a vacuum vessel, a coil generating a field for confining a hydrogen isotope plasma and a cooling passage 1 for passing coolant arranged in the vacuum vessel, and a cooling plate having a material facing plasma. A member having the cooling passage 1 is composed of a copper alloy 2 having high thermal conductivity and the cooling plate is composed of tungsten 3 having high melting point. The copper alloy 2 and tungsten 3 are jointed directly through an HIP(high pressure isotropic pressure) joint face 4 without using any brazing material. Direct jointing is performed under temperature of 900-1,100°C by applying a high pressure of 50-200 MP isotropically for 0.15-4 hours.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] While having the cooling path which holds the hydrogen isotope plasma in the predetermined location in a nuclear fusion reactor vacuum housing and this vacuum housing and which it closes [path], and is arranged [path] the coil for magnetic field generating, and in a vacuum housing in slight depth, and circulates the refrigerant from a vacuum housing cooling system inside It is the heat-resistant junction structure which has the high temperature strength characterized by for said cooling path consisting of a copper alloy which has high temperature conductivity in the nuclear fusion reactor which equipped the interior with the cooling plate which has plasma opposite material, and a cooling plate consisting of a high-melting tungsten.

[Claim 2] The heat-resistant junction structure which has the high temperature strength according to claim 1 which joined directly the cooling plate member which consists of a tungsten the cooling path member which consists of a copper alloy which has high temperature conductivity, without using low material, and high-melting with elevated-temperature high pressure.

[Claim 3] The manufacture approach of the heat-resistant junction structure which has the high temperature strength which consists of joining directly a refractory material and the ingredient which has high conductivity in the temperature of 900 degrees C - 1100 degrees C by giving the high pressure of 50-200MPa isotropic for 0.15 hours to 4 hours, without using low material.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] Without using low material, this invention begins the atomic energy as a structure ingredient of a super-elevated-temperature engine or a generator machine about the heat-resistant junction structure which has the high temperature strength which joined directly refractory materials, such as a sintering tungsten, and the ingredient which has high temperature conductivity, such as a copper alloy, by elevated-temperature high-pressure processing, and its manufacture approach, and the use as the structure in public welfare and the aeronautics-and-astronautics field is possible for it.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Although it is the design which protects a super-heatproof Armagh tile by the cooling structure conventionally by the diverter structure which contacts the high-temperature plasma in a nuclear fusion reactor furnace directly, junction the junction to the refractory material of a super-heatproof Armagh tile and the copper alloy of high temperature conductivity of the cooling structure minded low material conventionally has been performed.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, there were the following troubles in junction to the refractory material and copper alloy through the low material currently performed conventionally.

[0004] ** The dissimilar material by low material junction is formed between a refractory material and a copper alloy, and it becomes the cause of degradation of a material property.

** The low joint efficiency in a plane of composition is bad, and includes many junction defects.

** In case nondestructive inspection of a joint is conducted, distinction between a refractory material / low material / copper alloy is difficult, and junction soundness evaluation cannot be performed.

[0005] then, this invention was offered in order to solve these troubles, and there is.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention can improve the inspection precision by nondestructive inspection while aiming at the homogeneity of a joint, and improvement in a joint efficiency by joining the plane of composition of a refractory material and a copper alloy to homogeneity directly with elevated-temperature high pressure. Moreover, the low cost-ization can be realized in case the heat-resistant large-sized junction structure which has high intensity is manufactured according to this invention, since direct junction of a refractory material and a copper alloy is attained.

[0007] While this invention has the cooling path which holds the hydrogen isotope plasma in the predetermined location in a nuclear fusion reactor vacuum housing and this vacuum housing and which it closes [path], and is arranged [path] the coil for magnetic field generating, and in a vacuum housing in slight depth, and circulates the refrigerant from a vacuum housing cooling system inside In the nuclear fusion reactor which equipped the interior with the cooling plate which has plasma opposite material As shown in drawing 1 , the member which has the cooling path 1 consists of a copper alloy 2 which has high temperature conductivity. It is the heat-resistant junction structure which has the high temperature strength characterized by for a cooling plate consisting of a high-melting tungsten 3, joining

directly the copper alloy 2 which constitutes the cooling path, and the tungsten 3 which constitutes a cooling plate, without using low material, and being combined through a HIP plane of composition. [0008] Moreover, in this invention, the cooling plate which consists of a cooling path member which consists of a copper alloy which has high temperature conductivity, and a refractory material is directly joined with elevated-temperature high pressure, without using low material.

[0009] Furthermore, this invention is the manufacture approach of the heat-resistant junction structure which has the high temperature strength which consists of joining directly the high-melting tungsten ingredient which constitutes a cooling plate, and the copper alloy ingredient which has the high conductivity for cooling plates in the temperature of 900 degrees C - 1100 degrees C again by giving the high pressure of 50-200MPa isotropic for 0.15 hours to 4 hours, without using low material. Hereafter, this invention is concretely explained based on an example.

[0010]

[Example] Direct junction to sintering tungsten material, an oxygen-free-copper alloy, or an alumina distribution copper alloy was carried out under the following elevated-temperature high-pressure conditions, without using low material.

[0011] As an actual cementing material, the sintering tungsten (Tokyo Tungsten make), the oxygen-free-copper alloy [Hitachi Cable, Ltd.], and the alumina distribution copper alloy [grid cop company make (alumina addition) (5 - 25wt%)] were used. In case HIP (elevated-temperature isostatic pressing) processing of the tungsten/copper alloy which is a cementing material is performed, in order to transmit the gas pressure under HIP processing to a cementing material at homogeneity, the capsule container made from wrap mild steel was used in the whole cementing material shown in drawing 6.

[0012]

HIP processing conditions; programming rate 500-1500 degrees C/hour It is a rate whenever [temperature fall]. 100-1000 degrees C/hour Maximum temperature 900-1100 degrees C Maximum pressure 50-200MPa The highest pressurization time amount 10 minutes - 5 hours Pressure-up rate 10-100MPa/time amount [0013] Below, the result related with the high temperature strength about the obtained jointing material for corrugated fibreboard, elongation after fracture, etc. is shown.

[0014] The relation between the high temperature strength (breaking strength) in the room temperature of the jointing material for corrugated fibreboard which consists of a sintering tungsten / a copper alloy in which pressurization junction was carried out by the HIP (elevated-temperature isostatic pressing) processing which gave the pressure of 98MPa(s) to drawing 2 for 2 hours in the temperature of 900 degrees C, 950 degrees C, or 1000 degrees C, 200 degrees C, 400 degrees C, or 600 degrees C, and elongation after fracture (fracture variation rate) is shown. From this relation, being improved as this jointing material for corrugated fibreboard has the inclination for the bonding strength of a sintering tungsten / copper alloy to become high as ambient temperature becomes an elevated temperature 900 degrees C or more, and processing temperature also elevated-temperature-izes elongation in that case is shown.

[0015] In the temperature of 1000 degrees C, the relation between the high temperature strength (breaking strength) in the room temperature of the jointing material for corrugated fibreboard which consists of a sintering tungsten / a copper alloy in which pressurization junction was carried out by 0.15 hours, 2 hours, or the HIP (elevated-temperature isostatic pressing) processing given for 4 hours, 200 degrees C, 400 degrees C, or 600 degrees C, and elongation after fracture (fracture variation rate) is shown in drawing 3 in the pressure of 98MPa(s). From this relation, although the HIP processing time serves as a maximum temperature in 2 hours, on the other hand, as for this jointing material for corrugated fibreboard, it is shown by the processing material of 2 hours or more that reinforcement and elongation decrease.

[0016] The relation between the high temperature strength (breaking strength) in the room temperature of the jointing material for corrugated fibreboard which consists of a sintering tungsten / a copper alloy in which pressurization junction was carried out by the HIP (elevated-temperature isostatic pressing) processing which gave the pressure of about 50 MPa(s), about 100 MPa(s), about 150 MPa(s), or about 200 MPa(s) to drawing 4 in the temperature of 1000 degrees C for 2 hours, 200 degrees C, 400 degrees

C, or 600 degrees C, and elongation after fracture (fracture variation rate) is shown. From this relation, as for this jointing material for corrugated fibreboard, it is shown that the highest reinforcement and elongation are acquired for that pressurization junction processing pressure force before and behind 100MPa(s).

[0017] Drawing 5 is drawing showing the relation of the high temperature strength (breaking strength) of a sintering tungsten / copper alloy jointing material for corrugated fibreboard and the test temperature which were contrasted with the copper alloy base material, and by which HIP processing was carried out. That is, the high temperature strength (breaking strength) to each test temperature of the jointing material for corrugated fibreboard which gave the pressure of 98MPa(s) for 2 hours, and carried out pressurization junction at (1) 1000 degree C, the jointing material for corrugated fibreboard which gave the pressure of 147MPa(s) for 2 hours, and carried out pressurization junction at (2) 1000 degree C, or (3) copper-alloy base material is shown. The jointing material for corrugated fibreboard (shown by -**- and O-) by which HIP junction was carried out under the above-mentioned conditions had the reinforcement more than a base material (copper alloy) (shown by -**-) as the result was shown in drawing 5 . That is, having sufficient reinforcement of 100 or more Mpas in about 400 to 500 degree C (plane of composition) which is the service temperature on actual of this jointing material for corrugated fibreboard is shown. In addition, it is usually supposed at 400 to 500 degree C that what is necessary is just 100Mpa(s) the bonding strength of a jointing material for corrugated fibreboard.

[0018]

[Effect of the Invention] since the armor tile used for the structure in a nuclear fusion reactor furnace, especially the diverter structure by this invention is boiled as if each junction of these armor tile can be performed with high degree of accuracy although the huge number of tens of thousands of sheets is demanded, and it can process in large quantities in manufacture nature in a short time, the effectiveness that reduction of diverter manufacture cost and improvement in structure dependability can be aimed at produces this invention.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] ***** which shows the heat-resistant junction structure which joined the copper alloy member of the high temperature conductivity which has a cooling path to the cooling plate made from a high-melting tungsten, without using low material.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing showing the relation between the high temperature strength (breaking strength) in the room temperature of the jointing material for corrugated fibreboard which consists of a sintering tungsten / a copper alloy in which pressurization junction was carried out by the HIP (elevated-temperature isostatic pressing) processing which gave the pressure of 98MPa(s) for 2 hours in the temperature of 900 degrees C, 950 degrees C, or 1000 degrees C, 200 degrees C, 400 degrees C, or 600 degrees C, and elongation after fracture (fracture variation rate). It is drawing showing HIP processing temperature, the high temperature strength of a sintering tungsten / copper alloy, and relation with elongation after fracture.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing showing the relation between the high temperature strength (breaking strength) in the room temperature of the jointing material for corrugated fibreboard which consists the pressure of 98MPa(s) of a sintering tungsten / a copper alloy in which pressurization junction was carried out by 0.15 hours, 2 hours, or the HIP (elevated-temperature isostatic pressing) processing given for 4 hours in the temperature of 1000 degrees C, 200 degrees C, 400 degrees C, or 600 degrees C, and elongation after fracture (fracture variation rate).

[Drawing 4] It is drawing showing the relation between the high temperature strength (breaking strength) in the room temperature of the jointing material for corrugated fibreboard which consists of a sintering tungsten / a copper alloy in which pressurization junction was carried out by the HIP (elevated-temperature isostatic pressing) processing which gave the pressure of about 50 MPa(s), about 100 MPa(s), about 150 MPa(s), or about 200 MPa(s) in the temperature of 1000 degrees C for 2 hours, 200 degrees C, 400 degrees C, or 600 degrees C, and elongation after fracture (fracture variation rate).

[Drawing 5] It is drawing showing the relation of the high temperature strength (breaking strength) of a sintering tungsten / copper alloy jointing material for corrugated fibreboard and the test temperature which were contrasted with the copper alloy base material, and by which HIP processing was carried out.

[Drawing 6] It is drawing showing the capsule container made from wrap mild steel for the whole cementing material.

[Description of Notations]

1: A cooling path, 2:copper alloy, 3:tungsten, 4 : plane of composition

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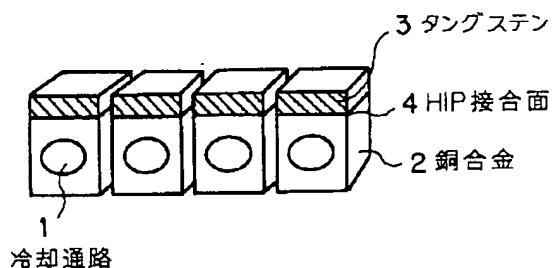
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(54)【発明の名称】 高融点材料と高熱伝導率を有する材料との直接接合による耐熱性接合構造体またはその接合方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 ロウ材を使用することなく、焼結タングステンなどの高融点材料と銅合金などの高熱伝導率を有する材料とを高温高圧により直接接合することに関するものであり、超高温エンジンや発電機器の構造体材料として、また原子力をはじめ民生、宇宙航空分野での構造体材料として利用が可能である。

【解決手段】 高融点タングステンなどの高融点材料と銅合金などの高伝導率を有する材料とを接合する際に、ロウ材を使用することなく、900°C~1100°Cの温度において、等方的に50~200 MPaの高圧を0.15時間~4時間付与することにより、高融点材料と高伝導率を有する材料とを直接接合することにより高温強度を有する耐熱接合構造体を製造する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 核融合炉真空容器と、該真空容器内の所定位置に水素同位体プラズマを保持する閉じこめ磁場発生用コイルと、真空容器内に配設され、かつ内部に真空容器冷却系からの冷媒を流通させる冷却通路を有するとともに、内部にプラズマ対向材を有する冷却板とを備えた核融合炉において、前記冷却通路は高熱伝導率を有する銅合金からなり、冷却板は高融点のタングステンからなることを特徴とする高温強度を有する耐熱性接合構造体。

【請求項2】 ロウ材を使用せずに、高熱伝導率を有する銅合金からなる冷却通路部材と高融点のタングステンからなる冷却板部材とを高温高圧で直接接合した請求項1に記載の高温強度を有する耐熱性接合構造体。

【請求項3】 ロウ材を使用することなく、900°C～1100°Cの温度において、等方的に50～200MPaの高圧を0.15時間～4時間付与することにより、高融点材料と高伝導率を有する材料とを直接接合することからなる高温強度を有する耐熱性接合構造体の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、ロウ材を使用することなく、焼結タングステンなどの高融点材料と銅合金などの高熱伝導率を有する材料とを高温高圧処理により直接接合した高温強度を有する耐熱性接合構造体及びその製造方法に関するものであり、超高温エンジンや発電機器の構造体材料として、また原子力をはじめ民生、宇宙航空分野での構造体としての利用が可能である。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、核融合炉炉内の高温プラズマに直接接觸するダイバータ構造体では、超耐熱アーマータイルを冷却構造体で保護する設計となっているが、超耐熱アーマータイルの高融点材料と冷却構造体の高熱伝導性の銅合金との接合は、従来ロウ材を介した接合が行われてきた。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、従来行われていたロウ材を介した高融点材料と銅合金との接合では、次のような問題点があった。

【0004】① 高融点材料と銅合金間にロウ材接合による異種材料が形成され、材料特性の劣化の原因となる。
 ② 接合面でのロウ接合効率が悪く、接合欠陥を多く含む。
 ③ 接合部の非破壊検査を行う際に高融点材料／ロウ材／銅合金間の区別が難しく、接合健全性評価が行えない。

【0005】そこで、本発明は、これらの問題点を解決*

HIP処理条件：昇温速度 500～1500°C/時間

*するため提供されたものある。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、高融点材料と銅合金の接合面を高温高圧で均一に直接接合することにより、接合部の均一性ならびに接合効率の向上を図るとともに、非破壊検査による検査精度を向上することができるものである。また、本発明によれば、高融点材料と銅合金の直接接合が可能となるので、高強度を有する大型の耐熱性接合構造体を製作する際に、その低コスト化が実現できる。

【0007】本発明は、核融合炉真空容器と、該真空容器内の所定位置に水素同位体プラズマを保持する閉じこめ磁場発生用コイルと、真空容器内に配設され、かつ内部に真空容器冷却系からの冷媒を流通させる冷却通路を有すると共に、内部にプラズマ対向材を有する冷却板とを備えた核融合炉において、図1に示されるように、冷却通路1を有する部材が高熱伝導率を有する銅合金2からなり、冷却板が高融点のタングステン3からなり、その冷却通路を構成する銅合金2と冷却板を構成するタン

グステン3とがロウ材を使用せずに直接接合されてHIP接合面を介して結合されることを特徴とする高温強度を有する耐熱性接合構造体である。

【0008】また、本発明においては、ロウ材を使用せずに、高熱伝導率を有する銅合金からなる冷却通路部材と高融点材料からなる冷却板とが高温高圧で直接接合される。

【0009】更にまた、本発明は、ロウ材を使用することなく、900°C～1100°Cの温度において、等方的に50～200MPaの高圧を0.15時間～4時間付与することにより、冷却板を構成する高融点タングステン材料と冷却板用の高伝導率を有する銅合金材料とを直接接合することからなる高温強度を有する耐熱性接合構造体の製造方法である。以下、本発明を実施例に基づいて具体的に説明する。

【0010】

【実施例】ロウ材を使用することなく、焼結タングステン材と無酸素銅合金またはアルミナ分散銅合金との直接接合を下記の高温高圧条件下で実施した。

【0011】実際の接合材料としては、焼結タングステン（東京タングステン製）、無酸素銅合金（日立電線（株））及びアルミナ分散銅合金（グリッドコップ社製（アルミナ添加量）（5～25wt%））を使用した。接合材料であるタングステン／銅合金のHIP（高温等方加圧）処理を行う際に、HIP処理中のガス圧力を接合材料に均一に伝達するために、図6に示される接合材料全体を覆う軟鋼製のキャップセル容器が使用された。

【0012】

降溫速度	100~1000°C/時間
最高溫度	900~1100°C
最高壓力	50~200 MPa
最高加壓時間	10分~5時間
昇壓速度	10~100 MPa/時間

【0013】以下に、得られた接合材についての高温強度、破断伸び等に関する結果を示す。

【0014】図2に、900°C、950°C又は1000°Cの温度において98 MPaの圧力を2時間付与したHIP(高温等方加圧)処理により加圧接合された焼結タンクスチン/銅合金からなる接合材の室温、200°C、400°C又は600°Cにおける高温強度(破断強度)及び破断伸び(破断変位)の関係が示されている。この関係から、この接合材は、周囲温度が900°C以上の高温になるに従って焼結タンクスチン/銅合金の接合強度が高くなる傾向があり、また、その際の伸びも処理温度が高温化するに従って改善されていることが示されている。

【0015】図3に、1000°Cの温度において98 MPaの圧力を0.15時間、2時間又は4時間付与したHIP(高温等方加圧)処理により加圧接合された焼結タンクスチン/銅合金からなる接合材の室温、200°C、400°C又は600°Cにおける高温強度(破断強度)及び破断伸び(破断変位)の関係が示されている。この関係から、この接合材は、HIP処理時間が2時間で最高温度となるが、一方、2時間以上の処理材では強度と伸びが減少することが示されている。

【0016】図4に、1000°Cの温度において約50 MPa、約100 MPa、約150 MPa又は約200 MPaの圧力を2時間付与したHIP(高温等方加圧)処理により加圧接合された焼結タンクスチン/銅合金からなる接合材の室温、200°C、400°C又は600°Cにおける高温強度(破断強度)及び破断伸び(破断変位)の関係が示されている。この関係から、この接合材は、その加圧接合処理圧力が100 MPa前後で最高強度及び伸びが得られることが示されている。

【0017】図5は、銅合金母材と対比したHIP処理された焼結タンクスチン/銅合金接合材の高温強度(破断強度)と試験温度との関係を示す図である。即ち、(1) 1000°Cで98 MPaの圧力を2時間付与して加圧接合した接合材、(2) 1000°Cで147 MPaの圧力を2時間付与して加圧接合した接合材、または(3) 銅合金母材の各試験温度に対する高温強度(破断強度)が示されている。その結果は、図5に示されるとおり、上記条件下でHIP接合された接合材(△及び○で示される)は、母材(銅合金)(□で示される)以上の強度を有していた。即ち、この接合材の実際上の使用温度である約400~500°C(接合面)において100 MPa以上の十分な強度を有していること*

*が示されている。なお、通常、接合材の接合強度は400~500°Cで100 MPaであれば良いとされている。

【0018】

10 【発明の効果】本発明により、核融合炉炉内構造物、特にダイバータ構造体に使用するアーマタイルは数万枚の膨大な数が要求されているが、これらアーマタイルの個々の接合を高精度で行えるとともに、製作性において短時間で大量に処理できることから、本発明は、ダイバータ製作コストの削減ならびに構造信頼性の向上を図ることができる効果が生ずる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】ロウ材を使用することなしに、冷却通路を有する高熱伝導率の銅合金部材を高融点タンクスチン製の冷却板に接合した耐熱性接合構造体を示す図ある。

【図2】900°C、950°C又は1000°Cの温度において98 MPaの圧力を2時間付与したHIP(高温等方加圧)処理により加圧接合された焼結タンクスチン/銅合金からなる接合材の室温、200°C、400°C又は600°Cにおける高温強度(破断強度)及び破断伸び(破断変位)の関係を示す図である。HIP処理温度と焼結タンクスチン/銅合金の高温強度及び破断伸びとの関係を示す図である。

【図3】1000°Cの温度において98 MPaの圧力を0.15時間、2時間又は4時間付与したHIP(高温等方加圧)処理により加圧接合された焼結タンクスチン/銅合金からなる接合材の室温、200°C、400°C又は600°Cにおける高温強度(破断強度)及び破断伸び(破断変位)の関係を示す図である。

【図4】1000°Cの温度において約50 MPa、約100 MPa、約150 MPa又は約200 MPaの圧力を2時間付与したHIP(高温等方加圧)処理により加圧接合された焼結タンクスチン/銅合金からなる接合材の室温、200°C、400°C又は600°Cにおける高温強度(破断強度)及び破断伸び(破断変位)の関係を示す図である。

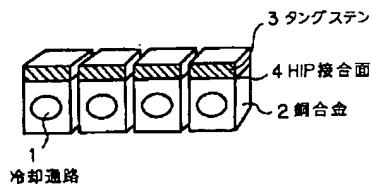
【図5】銅合金母材と対比したHIP処理された焼結タンクスチン/銅合金接合材の高温強度(破断強度)と試験温度との関係を示す図である。

【図6】接合材料全体を覆う軟鋼製のキャップセル容器を示す図である。

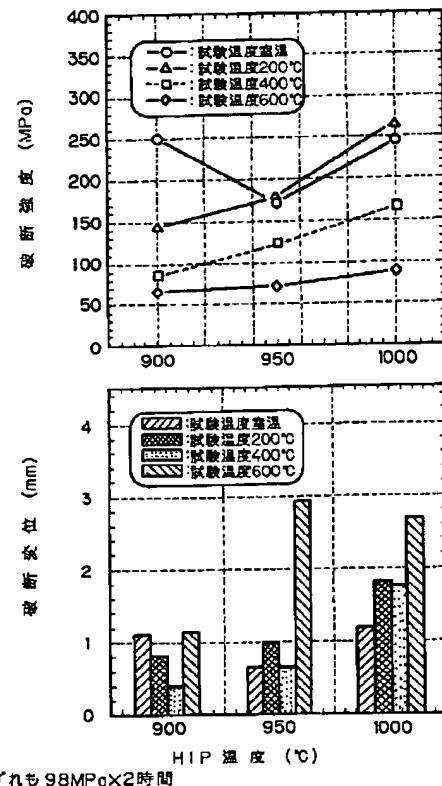
【符号の説明】

1:冷却通路、2:銅合金、3:タンクスチン、4:接合面

【図1】

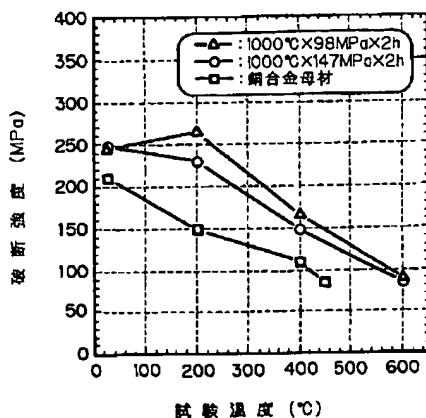


【図2】

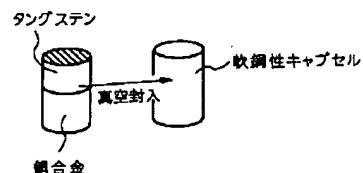


いずれも 98 MPa × 2時間

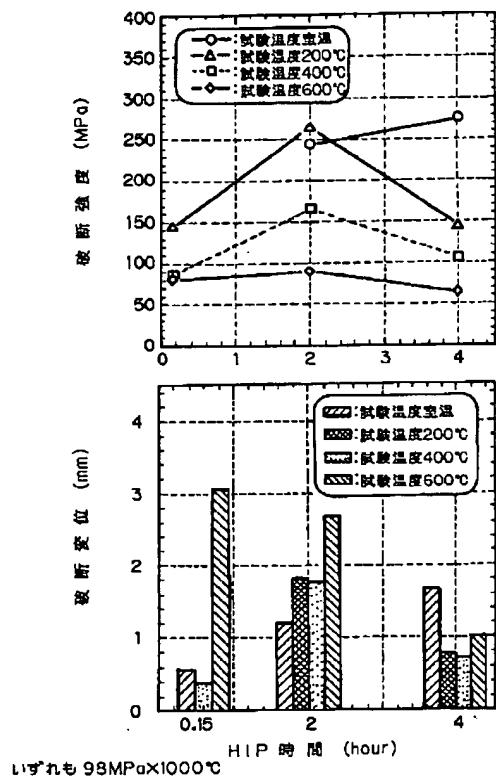
【図5】



【図6】



【図3】



【図4】

